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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 09/915,716      | 07/26/2001  | Leslie C. Smith      | 3968.037            | 6561             |

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| EXAMINER |
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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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1751

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

|                              |                        |                     |  |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | <b>Application No.</b> | <b>Applicant(s)</b> |  |
|                              | 09/915,716             | SMITH ET AL.        |  |
|                              | <b>Examiner</b>        | <b>Art Unit</b>     |  |
|                              | Gregory R. Del Cotto   | 1751                |  |

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14,16-21 and 23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14,16-21 and 23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

Art Unit: 1751

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 14, 16-21, and 23 are pending. Note that, Applicant's amendments and arguments filed 12/5/05 have been entered.

#### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/5/05 has been entered.

#### **Objections/Rejections Withdrawn**

The following objections/rejections as set forth in the Office action mailed 6/2/05 have been withdrawn:

The rejection of claims 13, 14, and 16-20 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Iliff et al (US 5,412,958) has been withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 13, 14, and 16-21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy (US 6,313,079) in view of Iliff et al (US 5,412,958) has been withdrawn.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Art Unit: 1751

Claims 14, 16-21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With respect to instant claim 23, this claim recites many tradenames for the fragrance ingredients such as "HEDIOM, "NEROLIONE", "DATILAT", "AGRUMET HC", "CITRAL PURE", etc. The use of such trademarks in the claim renders the claim vague and indefinite. Note that, if a trademark or trade name is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirements of 35 USC 112, second paragraph. Ex parte Simpson, 218 USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. See MPEP 2173.05(u). Note that, claims 14 and 16-21 have also been rejected due to their dependency on claim 23.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the

Art Unit: 1751

applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 1751

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 14, 16-20, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iliff et al (US 5,412,958) in view of Severns et al (US 2002/0013234).

Iliff et al teach a dry cleaning system particularly suited for employing supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> as the cleaning fluid consisting of a sealable cleaning vessel containing a rotatable drum adapted for holding a soiled substrate, a cleaning fluid storage vessel, and a gas vaporizer vessel for recycling used cleaning fluid. See Abstract. In a further embodiment, a smaller container is downstream of the main chamber and is preferably in-line with the liquid CO<sub>2</sub>. The purpose of the container is to

Art Unit: 1751

hold a means for imparting to the substrate cleaned by the cleaning vessel an aesthetic or commercially enhancing material soluble or dispersible in the dense or supercritical fluid, such as liquid CO<sub>2</sub>. One of the principal but not sole, uses for this means for imparting an aesthetic or commercially enhancing material would be scenting, preferably vegetative matter containing essential oils. The vegetative matter can include flower petals, herbs, bark, leaves, from which can be extracted essential oils or other compounds soluble in liquid CO<sub>2</sub>, such as camphor, menthol oils, orange oils, rose oils, and the like. See column 6, lines 45-69.

Iliff does not teach the specific fragrance ingredients nor a cleaning system containing liquid CO<sub>2</sub>, the specific fragrance system, and the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Severns et al teach fabric care compositions comprising a perfume, methods for using such compositions and systems for their use in a lipophilic fluid treatment process. See Abstract. The term lipophilic fluid is intended to mean any non-aqueous fluid capable of removing sebum. See para. 33. Preferred lipophilic solvents include linear and cyclic polysiloxanes, hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, etc. See para. 89. Suitable perfumes include aromatic and aliphatic esters, aliphatic and aromatic alcohols, aliphatic ketones, aromatic ketones, etc. It is essential to select the perfume ingredients that can effectively provide the best residual perfume odor benefit on fabrics and it is preferable that at least about 25%, preferably at least about 40%, and more preferably at least about 75% by weight of the perfume is composed of enduring

Art Unit: 1751

perfume ingredients that appreciably remain on fabrics after drying, perfume ingredients having low odor detection threshold, and mixtures thereof. See para. 94. Suitable enduring perfumes include benzyl salicylate, ethyl vanillin, eugenol, isoeugenol, methyl-n-methyl anthranilate, hydroxycitronellal, etc. See para. 98 to para. 100. Suitable low odor detection threshold perfume ingredients include benzylsalicylate, methyl anthranilate, linalool, isoeugenol, ethyl vanillin, etc. See para. 103. Note that, the Examiner asserts that these perfume ingredients taught by Severns et al are the same as those listed in Table 4 as having fabric affinity value of between 5 and 7 which are the same fabric affinity values as recited by the instant claims.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to use a fragrance system including benzylsalicylate, methyl anthranilate, etc., in the composition taught by Iliff et al, with a reasonable expectation of success, because Severns et al teaches the use of a fragrances such as benzylsalicylate, methyl anthranilate, etc., in a similar textile cleaning system, and further, Iliff et al teaches the use of essential oils and fragrances in general.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to formulate a cleaning system containing liquid CO<sub>2</sub>, a specific fragrance system, and the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims, with a reasonable of success and similar results with respect to other disclosed components, because the broad teachings of Iliff et al in combination with Severns et al suggest a cleaning system containing liquid CO<sub>2</sub>,



Art Unit: 1751

a specific fragrance system, and the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Claims 14, 16-21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murphy (US 6,313,079), Romack et al (US 5,858,022), Bijl et al (US 6,605,580), or Townsend et al (US 5,784,905), all in view of Iliff et al (US 5,412,958).

Townsend et al teach an improved liquid carbon dioxide dry cleaning system containing an improved dry cleaning fluid. The dry cleaning fluid contains an antistatic agent for dissipating static charge on members or garments generated by friction during cleaning thereof. An odorizing agent or fragrance, and/or a deodorizing agent may be added to the cleaning fluid. See Abstract.

Romack et al teach a method for dry-cleaning articles such as fabrics and clothing in carbon dioxide comprises contacting an article to be cleaned with a liquid dry cleaning composition for a time sufficient to clean the fabric. The liquid dry-cleaning composition comprises a mixture of carbon dioxide, water, a surfactant, and an organic co-solvent. See Abstract. Additionally, numerous other additional ingredients can be included in the compositions including bleaches, whiteners, fragrances, etc. See column 3, lines 35-45.

Bijl et al teach a bleaching composition comprising a bleach-effective amount of an inorganic bleaching agent, a bleach-compatible solvent, 0 to 10% by weight of a surfactant, less than 10% by weight of a modifier, and an effective dry cleaning amount of densified carbon dioxide, said composition being essentially free of organic peracid or

Art Unit: 1751

precursor thereof. See Abstract. Additionally, the composition may contain other ingredients such as perfumes, antistatic agents, etc. See column 10, lines 1-20.

Murphy teaches a surfactant comprising a heterocyclic group that results in superior cleaning in a dry cleaning system. The surfactant can have one or more heteroatom and can result in reverse micelle formation in a densified gas like densified carbon dioxide. See Abstract. Optional additives may also be used in the composition and include anti-static agents and deodorizing agents. The deodorizing agent typically includes fragrances such as those described in US 5,784,905 which is incorporated by reference. US 5,784,905 teaches that typical fragrances or scents such as natural or synthetic oils and related products. See column 3, lines 50-60.

Murphy, Romack et al, Bijl et al, or Townsend et al do not teach the specific fragrance ingredients nor a cleaning system containing liquid CO<sub>2</sub>, the specific fragrance system, and the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Severns et al are relied upon as set forth above.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to use a fragrance system including benzylsalicylate, methyl anthranilate, etc., in the composition taught by Murphy, Romack et al, Bijl et al, or Townsend et al, with a reasonable expectation of success, because Severns et al teaches the use of a fragrances such as benzylsalicylate, methyl anthranilate, etc., in a similar textile cleaning system, and further, Murphy, Romack et al, Bijl et al, or Townsend et al teach the use of essential oils and/or fragrances in general.

Art Unit: 1751

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to formulate a cleaning system containing liquid CO<sub>2</sub>, a specific fragrance system, and the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims, with a reasonable of success and similar results with respect to other disclosed components, because the broad teachings of Murphy, Romack et al, Bijl et al, or Townsend et al, all in combination with Severns et al, suggest a cleaning system containing liquid CO<sub>2</sub>, a specific fragrance system, and the other requisite components of the composition in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Note that, Applicant's arguments with respect to Iliff et al or Murphy et al are moot in view of the new rejections which use a combination of references not previously presented. The Examiner asserts that Severns et al, a secondary reference relied upon for its teaching of perfumes, teach the use of perfumes such as benzylsalicylate which have the same fabric affinity value as recited by the instant claims.

Additionally, Applicant states that the present invention relates to a fragrance system in which the selection of fragrance ingredients is based according to their relative fabric affinities (y) as defined by the claim, and at least 60% of the compounds have a relative fabric affinity of at least 4. Further, Applicant states that the objective technical problem of the invention is to provide a process for cleaning soiled garments of fabric materials, so that a substantive odor on the garment or fabric is obtained. In response, note that, the Examiner asserts that the fragrances taught by Severns et al

Art Unit: 1751

have the same fabric affinity value as recited by the instant claims and that the teachings of Iliff et al, Murphy, Romack et al, Bijl et al, or Townsend et al in combination with Severns et al would suggest textile cleaning compositions containing the same perfumes providing substantive odor on the fabric as recited by the instant claims. Thus, the Examiner asserts that the prior art cited in the above rejections provides motivation for one of ordinary skill to formulate a cleaning system containing liquid carbon dioxide and the specific fragrance system as recited by the instant claims.

### ***Conclusion***

2. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Remaining references cited but not relied upon are considered to be cumulative to or less pertinent than those relied upon or discussed above.


Applicant is reminded that any evidence to be presented in accordance with 37 CFR 1.131 or 1.132 should be submitted before final rejection in order to be considered timely.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory R. Del Cotto whose telephone number is (571) 272-1312. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Fri. from 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on (571) 272-1316. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1751

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Gregory R. Del Cotto  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1751

GRD  
February 3, 2006